

Группа: ТЭК 2/2

Дата проведения: 02.03.2023

Специальность: 38.02.05 Товароведение и экспертиза качества потребительских товаров

Дисциплина: ОГСЭ.03 Иностранный язык

Тема занятия: «Виды магазинов. Отделы и ассортименты магазинов промышленных товаров».

Цели занятия:

Дидактическая:

- активизировать знания студентов по теме «Виды магазинов»;
- тренировать использование лексических единиц по данной теме;
- совершенствовать умение чтения;

Развивающая:

- развивать память, внимание;
- развивать логическое мышление;

Воспитательная: - формировать вежливое отношение к людям, при выборе товара.

Вид занятия: практическое занятие

Основная литература:

1. И.С.Богацкий, Н.М.Дюканова «Бизнес-курс английского языка», издание 5 –е исправленное. ООО «ИП Логос» Киев, ЗАО «Славянский дом книги» Москва, 2003. <http://bookre.org/reader?file=1342549&pg=91>

Дополнительная литература:

1. <https://s-english.ru/leksika/shops-and-departments>

HOME TASK

Task 1.

Записать слова в «Словарь профессиональной лексики»

- a supermarket – супермаркет
- a department store – универмаг
- a shopping centre (a shopping mall) – торговый центр
- a chemist's (a drugstore, a pharmacy) – аптека
- a travel agent's (a travel agency) – туристическое агентство

- a stationer's – отдел канцелярских товаров
- a newsagent's (a newsagency) – газетный киоск
- a florist's – цветочный отдел
- a greengrocer's (a greengrocery) – фрукты-овощи
- an ice-cream parlour – кафе-мороженое
- a confectionery (a sweets shop) – кондитерский отдел
- a jeweller's – ювелирный отдел
- a bookstore – книжный магазин
- a toy shop – магазин игрушек
- a butcher's – мясная лавка
- a baker's (a bakery) – пекарня
- a delicatessen store – гастрономия, кулинария
- a dairy products store – отдел молочных продуктов
- a sports shop – магазин спортивных товаров
- a shoe shop – обувной магазин
- a ladies clothing (a men's clothing) boutique – бутик женской одежды (мужской одежды)
- a children's clothing department – отдел детской одежды
- menswear – мужская одежда
- womenswear – женская одежда
- a lingerie department – отдел нижнего белья
- a household appliances store – магазин бытовой техники
- a furniture (home furnishings) department – мебельный отдел (предметы домашнего обихода)
- a kitchenware store – магазин кухонной утвари
- a fishmonger's – рыбная лавка
- a photographer's – отдел фотографии
- an optician's – оптика
- a haberdasher's – отдел галантерейных товаров
- a perfumery – парфюмерный отдел
- an off-licence shop – магазин спиртных напитков
- a tobacconist's – отдел табачных изделий
- a health food store – магазин диетических продуктов
- a pet shop – магазин для домашних животных (зоо-магазин)
- an electrical appliances (electrical goods) store – отдел электротоваров
- a DIY store (Do-it-yourself store) – товары для ремонта
- a hardware store – отдел хозтоваров и скобяных изделий
- a second hand shop – комиссионный магазин



- a changing room (a fitting room) – примерочная комната
- at the till (a cashier desk) – на кассе
- a gift-wrap counter – стойка упаковки подарков
- a shop-window – витрина
- a trolley (a shopping-cart) – тележка для покупок в магазине

Task 2.

- **Вставить пропуски на месте цифр. Слова даны перед текстом.**
- **Весь текст переписать, подчеркнув вставленные слова.**
- **Записать саммери текста.**

Department Stores

Words: Retailing, merchandise, store, merchant, articles, early, variety, downtown, self-service, those, storeys, majority, customers, management, upper, level, goods.

Department store is a large store that sells many kinds of goods in separate departments under one ____ (1). It also provides a variety of services. In a typical department store, perfumes, jewellery, and similar ____ (2) are located on the first floor, and clothing, furniture and appliances are on the ____ (3) floors. Some department stores also sell bargain ____ (4) in the basement.

Many historians believe that Aristide Boucicaut, a French, established the first department store. He managed a ____ (5) in Paris called "Bon Marche" (French for "a good bargain"). Originally, it sold only fabrics, but in the 1850's, it began to sell a large ____ (6) of goods, arranged by department.

Boucicaut's ____ (7) practices were quickly copied by several American businessmen and by the early 1900's, department stores had spread throughout the United States.

Early department stores differed from ____ (8) of today in a number of ways. For example, the first department stores were established in ____ (9) areas, but many are now located in suburbs. The (10) department stores were one-store operations. Today, the ____ (11) of department store organizations have several stores (chains) within a metropolitan area - or even in different cities. Originally, department stores provided a high ____ (12) of personal service to their ____ (13) in all departments. Many modern stores, however, have some departments that are largely ____ (14). The first department stores occupied several ____ (15) and offered a great variety of merchandise. Today's newer department stores occupy only a few floors and sell a smaller variety of ____ (16). In addition, many department stores now sell merchandise through direct-mail activities and other methods.

Task 3.

- **Прочитайте и переведите текст устно.**
- **Запишите какие предложения соответствуют каждой части.**

Например: 1 F и т.д. (Два предложения будут лишние)

Shopping on the Internet

1. Shopping on the Internet, or shopping on-line is becoming more and more popular. More and more people are using the Internet to buy things. Why do people use the Internet to shop?
 2. Some people say it is more convenient. They don't have to leave their homes to order something, and they can shop for anything they want at any time, day or night. Other people say they can find things for sale that they can't find in the stores near their homes. Still other people say they can find better prices on the Internet.
 3. If you want to buy something on the Internet, you need a credit card. You have to type your credit card number and some other information on the website and send it to the store over the Internet. You have to be sure that the store will not use your information in the wrong way. You don't want someone to get your credit card number and charge something to your account. Of course, you always have to be careful with your credit card number, because people sometimes steal credit card numbers from stores and restaurants too.
 4. For people who are too nervous to shop on-line, the Internet is a good place to go window-shopping. Window-shopping is when you go to a store and look at the things for sale, but don't plan to buy anything. Window-shopping is easy on the Internet. You can see what kinds of products are available and how much they cost. You can visit stores with branches near you, or you can visit stores that are only on the Internet.
 5. Some stores have a website for information about their stores, but not for shopping. Some stores have a website for information about their stores, and you can shop on-line there too. Some stores are only for on-line shopping.
- A. A certain time for shopping on the Internet
- B. Growing popularity of the Internet
- C. Getting credit cards from other people
- D. Window-shopping as a way-out for people who are afraid to buy something
- E. The reasons of using the Internet for shopping
- F. Websites for stores
- G. The necessity to have a credit card for buying something

Все выполненные задания высылаем на страницу ВК

<https://vk.com/yanovskaya1983> .

Не забываем писать фамилию, группу, число за которое сделали домашнее задание!!! Подписываем каждый лист!!!

